



# NEWPOINT DAILY NEWS

THURSDAY, February 20, 1846.

Proposed Colonization of Freedmen  
in Africa.

A Washington special states that a bill is to be introduced in the House, in a few days, by Col. Phelps of Maryland, providing for the speedy disbandment of all the colored regiments now in service, and for the incorporation of the same upon terms which will secure their ultimate colonization in Liberia. More liberal provision is to be made for their instruction while in the service, and a sufficient amount of their monthly pay is to be reserved to reward their fulfillment of the contract and a comfortable outfit for themselves and families on their landing in Liberia. As there is no expenditure of money by the Treasury required by this plan further than that already incurred, the bill is considered a feasible one. It is thought by those acquainted with the condition of Africa, that a struggle is impending between the antagonistic types of African civilization and religion, represented on one hand by the Christian and Republican Commonwealth of Liberia, and on the other by the despotic Mahomedan powers of the interior. Educated and disciplined veterans from our army would, in view of such a conflict, prove a valuable reinforcement to the infant Republic, and might ultimately bear the cost of an expedition which, in the event of danger to the existence of that American colony on the coast of Africa, our Government would probably feel bound to send to its rescue from destruction.

It is confidently asserted that no difficulty will be found in recruiting the colored regiments upon the terms proposed, or even a much greater number, if required. The American Colonization Society, under the Presidency of John H. B. Latrobe of Baltimore, has been compelled, since the war, to buy the large slave Gobekota, which has already colonized 1500 emigrants, and the Society has now over 2000 applications for passage. The record of the colonization spirit among the blacks has taken place spontaneously and without special effort on the part of the Society, and it is believed that a system of recruiting such as is proposed in Col. Phelps' bill, would effect even more surprising results. The plan of Col. Phelps has been submitted to the President and meets with his latter's approval.

**Providence District Mustered-in Association.**

This Association composed of ministers of the Methodist Church in Rhode Island, and adjoining portion of Massachusetts, commenced a session at Pawtucket on Monday evening.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. D. A. Whelon, of Newport, who announced as his text: Hebrews, viii, 9.—There remained, therefore, a rest to the people of God. In a few words, he showed that the spiritual rest of the gospel is indicated in the language of the Apostle. This was the topic of the discourse. After tracing the parallel between the historic references and the soul's deliverance from the bondage to sin into a state of salvation, the idea of "rest" was presented as that of satisfaction. As the weary body finds a solacement in the couch upon which it reclines, so does the soul which has come into the covenant of God, through Christ, find a satisfaction in the spiritual blessings of the gospel. The elements comprising its peace, love, joy, victory, and hope are given to every Christian, even the weakest and youngest. The "wilderness state," involving the absence of these elements, is indicative of misery. The preacher met another class of experiences, by speaking of the fulness and perfectness of the rest that Jesus can give to human souls. And then comes the glorious, eternal rest of heaven, with reference to which a few words were said, closing the discourse.

Mr. Whelon's aim was to say a few things upon the first principles of the Christian life, patent in the experience of all, which should tend to make the sinner satisfied with himself, and inspire the believer to a fresh devotion to the Lord Jesus.

The association was called to order Tuesday morning by the President, Rev. Dr. Brown of Warren, who conducted the devotional exercises, consisting of reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer.

Rev. T. S. Thomas, of Bristol, read an essay on the "Relation of Baptised Children to the Church."

**Recruiting in the Army.**—The bill for the gradual reduction of the army, reported by Senator Wilson and passed by the Senate provides as follows: That no more second lieutenants shall be appointed except from graduates of the military academy; that the grades of regimental and company sergeant, regimental and hospital steward, veterinary surgeon and regimental commissary of cavalry, shall be abolished; that the number of corporals in each company shall be reduced to four, and that fourteen of the military bands authorized by the act of July, 1836, shall at once be honorably discharged.

The bill, if it becomes a law, will, it is said by Mr. Wilson, effect a saving of \$2,000,000 per year in the expenses of the army.

The Rev. John P. Hubbard, of Westerly, the Episcopal clergyman who recently exchanged pulpits with a Baptist minister, notwithstanding the written protestation of the bishop of the diocese, has published his reply to the letter of Bishop Clark, in the Providence Journal. He says that any canon forbidding such interchange would be contrary to the fundamental doctrine of the Church and "would certainly be contrary to the plain teachings of Christ and therefore such a canon would not be blasphemous on my conscience." Believing his nomination in the cause to be right and proper, in which he is sustained by the congregation to which the ministers, he appeals from the judgment of man to the judgment of God.

Marsh, the Cincinnati diamond thief, made his escape immediately after receiving his sentence of ten years, by suddenly walking out of court in charge of a "pal" who persuaded an officer.

Before whom we shall all stand.

(From our own Correspondent.)

**Letter from Europe.**  
LONDON.—The Great Fashionable Summer Tour of America—The Grand Trunk and other Railways.—The Publishers for February, &c., &c.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1846.

EDITOR OF THE NEWPORT DAILY NEWS:—The life in London was never more brilliant and gay than this season. Indeed, there has been a constant roll of balls, parties and receptions from the early autumn until the present time, which has rendered fashionable movements, chit-chat and gossip doubly interesting. That indefatigable personage, Madame Rumor, who is forever on the alert, reports the approaching marriage of a beautiful girl from the State of New Hampshire to a noted English nobleman. The affair will come off in this city next month. It is creating no little sensation in fashionable circles as well as in the breasts of ambitious Yankee matrons, who have braved the angry waves of the broad Atlantic for the sake of finding some foreign Count or Duke for their interesting daughters. Such matches are so inexplicable—that, you know, it sounds as well at home, in America, besides, it looks so well in the newspapers, to say nothing of how pleasingly it reads.

The fashionable summer tour of Americans is creating an excitement all over the old world. People who have seen pictures of the mighty Falls of Niagara and other places along this charming tour, or have read brief accounts of the many beauties and natural attractions, manifest the greatest desire to visit America for that specific purpose. Indeed, it will not long before the tour of America will become the greatest and most fashionable summer tour in the known world.

Hence, the brilliant fashionable watering place correspondent of the New York Evening Express, who is now on the continent, has furnished the Paris Times and Monitor with exquisite and elaborate accounts of the life and scenes at the fashionable watering places on the great summer tour, together with the wild and romantic scenery on the Hudson river, the river Saguenay, the White and Green Mountains, &c., &c., which has been copied again and again in the various newspapers all over the continent. You would be surprised to see what an excitement these letters have produced among the fashionable of Europe.

The railways and steamers on this extensive route of travel have been appropriately complimented, both by the public and the press on this side of the Atlantic, as model institutions in the way of public conveyances. These expressions, in the main, have come from those who have travelled by these different lines of boats and railways.

The fashion for ladies' toilettes for February is the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the female world of this old and renowned metropolis. Though it is not quite as costly and elaborate as that of other winters, I must confess it is quite modest and becoming. The small indoor vests are very much worn, either with or without sleeves; and generally made with wide reverses, also small corsets, with or without epaulettes, are frequently worn with the camellia chemise. Rose, gold and silver, and fur are still the trimmings most in vogue. Fur figures, not only in day, but also in evening, crinoline, white fax, gauze and satin's down being all used for this purpose. Nor must I omit speaking of lace which is ever a favorite trimming, especially on satin. To describe all the infinite variety of elegant materials now in vogue would be almost an impossibility, but I would just call the attention of you, for readers to the beautiful fringes for trimming toilette or toilettes worked with gold or silver. They are made of marabou or swan's down tipped with gold or silver; also the flowers of Spanish blonde worked with satin flowers for plain tulie dresses.

**SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ARTHUR STOUT.**  
The stone villa of the late Charles F. Pond, of Hartford, Ct., on Coggeshall Avenue and Webster Street, to Mr. Edward S. Willing of Philadelphia, for forty thousand dollars. The lot contains about two and a half acres, and the gas fixtures and inferior are included in the sale.

**MARIE.—**The Schonher, which came here on Monday, leaving, is the Florence Allon, bound for Boston from Mobile. She is still in port. Her leak is such as to make it a risk for her to go to sea until she undergoes repairs.

**[For the Daily News.]**  
MR. EDITOR:—In response to the urgent and unanswerable appeal of one "System," as published in the News, the (self) constituted authorities have taken hold of the matter with unusual celerity, and ordained that "hereafter on the occurrence of a fire anywhere within three miles of the station house, the police officer on duty in that neighborhood shall immediately remove his hook, and as quickly as possible proceed to the house of Mr. —— (excuse me) of System, and having carefully and gently broken his slumber, inform him of the fact, and then having received a list of all the respectable citizens, especial care being taken that the more thoroughly intelligent people who have just assumed the rights of citizens, be included, said policeman shall quietly and in an orderly manner, proceed to wait on those persons and notify them that fire has been discovered, and shall in each case inquire what course shall be pursued by which said fire may be extinguished. Having acquired the opinion of all these persons, he shall report to the City Marshal, who, if he thinks it advisable shall require the Chief Engineer to be notified and an alarm given."

By this time it is very likely that the fire will have burned out, or become totally unmanageable, and in either case the services of the disreputable firemen will be of no use, and they will not be afforded any opportunity of disturbing the peace or quiet of the citizens. Per Order of the Most Recently Appointed Universe.

A society has been established at Vienna for the purpose of helping abolish the long dresses worn by ladies, which are regarded as not only an obstruction to the street traffic, but also by raising enormous clouds of dust, a cause of considerable danger to the lungs and eyes. The members blind themselves "the instant they perceive a lady with a long train in the street to tread on the same with such force as to produce a considerable rent in the dress." Any legal expenses are borne by the society.

Two Springfield girls did the leap-year business up in style by escorting a couple of gentlemen to the skating rink, offering their attention, and finally stealing their skates.

The ex-Queen of Naples is given to quadrilling in male attire, and has a fondness for cigarettes.

**About Home.**

THEATRE.—The Buchanan Troupe opened last evening at the Academy of Music, to a large and fashionable audience. The piece "Richelle" was finely rendered. Mr. Buchanan playing the part of Richelle the wily cardinal very finely, and in the scenes in which he loses power and denounces the curse of Rome upon the papacy, the King, and in that which he exposes the conspiracy and is restored to place as prime minister were particularly well done. This evening they will give Shakespeare's great master piece "Hamlet," in which Mr. Buchanan has been evidently successful. It is a powerful tragedy; and none but an accomplished artist would attempt to illustrate it before an intelligent audience.

Concerning the merits of the question debated at the Congress last Saturday evening, as to sending delegates to the State Convention, I express no opinion; nor have I any interest whatever, either personal or political, in the matter. When, however, a deliberate insult is put upon a certain class of our citizens, I feel a protest, expressive not of anger but of sorrow, should be made. As to the speech of Mr. Van Zandt, however unjust it may have seemed in many of its expressions, there remains the apology that it was made in the warmth of public discussion, and that at such times orators may use language in a "PICKWICKIAN" sense, to carry some immediate point, and not to be interpreted with generous latitude and good nature; but when it comes to putting into print, in cold blood, unmeasured personalities, which may be read by many persons knowing nothing of the original cause of dispute, and which do in fact potentially reproach a whole class of our citizens, then such language is extremely reprehensible.

It is a notorious fact that our city is peculiarly dependent upon "outsiders" for its thrift and prosperity. Thanks to the health-giving atmosphere and unquenched energy of our island, as Natives remark, many persons have been tempted here from abroad, and so have resuscitated the life of our town, after it had fallen into inertia and desolation. Our summer guests; the costly houses that have been erected; the presence of many who have taken up their residence amongst us; the beauty co-operation of our adopted citizens in matters of public enterprise and charities, are all proofs of this. While, therefore, our trade and manufacture, and commerce, have so languished as not to afford occupation even for all our own sons, so that they have had to leave home by land or sea to seek their fortune elsewhere, yet we welcome amongst us, and treat with cordial hospitality, those who may come to live in our town, and who by their money, by their industry, and by their lives of uprightness and honor, do greatly contribute to our local prosperity.

In the article of your correspondent, however, such gentlemen are charged with "impudence and imposition"; a narrow local prejudice is appealed to, with the plea that we are a "few peculiar people"; and personal allusions are made to the "King among swine," which have been equalled for coarseness only by those made by one "Moll" in a late communication to your journal. It seems to me that such men as Col. Higgins and Mr. Fay, to whom particular allusion is made by your correspondent, deserve the honor and affection of all our citizens; for, though they have been "fately imported here," they have contributed in a conspicuous manner to the advantage of the best interests of our community. Col. Higgins, as a gentleman, a scholar, and a patriot, has won distinction; and his brave services upon the field of battle, his charming easy ways, and his industry in promoting education in our own city, command our appreciation. Mr. Fay, who has been much longer amongst us, and who has built up in our city a school of admirable character and influence, is a gentleman esteemed universally, as one who does "keep school better than our native citizens." Possessed of thorough education, of eminent talents, and earnestly active in all matters of civil and moral improvement in our community, remarkable, and as a matter of just right, is entitled to receive the honor and regard of every New Englander. To just such men as these, who take up their residence amongst us, Newport owes a great deal of her present prosperity; and all such "native citizens" should be spared any ungracious and inhospitable treatment; and on the contrary should receive all the honor and kindness to which worth and true excellency entitle them.

PERSONAL.—We learn from the Press that Rev. Mark Trafton, formerly of the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Providence, and now stationed at Springfield, Mass., has accepted a call from the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church of the former city, and will enter upon his new pastorate in April next.

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EDITOR, DAILY NEWS:—Will you please permit me, as one of the subscribers of the News, and with great respect toward your self, to express my profound regret at some of the expressions of a communication in your paper of the 17th, signed Native. It is the more surprising to me that you did not name your pen though some of the sententiae of that article, after having declared in your editorial of the same paper that you allowed no "offensive personalities."

Concerning the merits of the question

debated at the Congress last Saturday evening, as to sending delegates to the State Convention, I express no opinion; nor have I any interest whatever, either personal or political, in the matter. When, however, a deliberate insult is put upon a certain class of our citizens, I feel a protest, expressive not of anger but of sorrow, should be made. As to the speech of Mr. Van Zandt, however unjust it may have seemed in many of its expressions, there remains the apology that it was made in the warmth of public discussion, and that at such times orators may use language in a "PICKWICKIAN" sense, to carry some immediate point, and not to be interpreted with generous latitude and good nature; but when it comes to putting into print, in cold blood, unmeasured personalities, which may be read by many persons knowing nothing of the original cause of dispute, and which do in fact potentially reproach a whole class of our citizens, then such language is extremely reprehensible.

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